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LOCAL NOTICES.

All Screams

Of the eye concerning the use of WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint. Try it.

Rose Side.

The strong outside of the Double Extension dining table, it fully extended. The finest stock of the kind ever made. A rare chance for great bargains.

Beware of Imitations.

All the most useful and popular Patent Medicines of the day are below of less value. Therefore, to be certain you are securing the genuine article, walk around to Dr. Lyon's Patent Medicine Depot, 60 Fourth Street, Pittsburg, & Market street, and purchase such as you want, and go on your way rejoicing, for he keeps none but genuine preparations, and sells them at prices which defy competition. tfs

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their goods at McFarland & McKennan's selling store, Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT'S INAUGURATION TO-DAY.

The City Overflowing With People.

Congressmen's Constituency very Largely Represented—All those Who first Nominated Grant Assisted—Preparations for the Inauguration Ceremonies—The Grand Ball and Reception—The Present Cabinet Resigns—Senate at Headquarters—Grant Cased—President Johnson and Family—Military and Firemen from Other Cities Arrived.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1869.

The City Overflowing.

The streets which began to be so strongly crowded Wednesday afternoon, are packed as a fiend. Yesterday there came no more from all quarters, and the few into the city from the depot exceeded all expectation of most sanguine, earlier and private conveyances, transportation and hotel accommodations were in the streets upon the occasion of the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, and the Baltimore, Boston, County Commissioners, one Hoppe, Washington W. Kosbie and Adam Weller, called to see the General about noon, but did not succeed in obtaining an interview. The object of their visit was to express their confidence in him and the happiness of their race at having him as chief magistrate of the nation. General Grant was at last compelled to refuse all visitors on any pretext, and remained till a late hour attempting to clear up the official correspondence with headquarters.

General Dodge and a number of Iowans visited General Grant yesterday afternoon, and presented as him a handsome gold headed cane with the following inscription upon the head: "Presented to General Grant as a token of regard for the humane treatment of the soldiers and kind consideration of those who administered to the sick and wounded, by Mrs. A. W., Iowa, 1869." It is understood that General Grant will remain at his present residence for a few days after the inauguration, until the Vice-President can be reported and put in good order.

President Johnson and Family

Will be the guests of Mr. J. Coyle, publisher of the *Intelligencer* in this city, for about a week after the expiration of his term, when, it is expected, they will go to Baltimore, to participate of the grand ovation made to the gentleman of the Councils of that city. Senator Patterson has engaged rooms for himself on G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, where he will remain until the President and his family return to their old home. Mrs. Senator Patterson has accepted an invitation from Secretary and Mrs. Wallis to spend a few days with them before leaving for Tennessee.

Gen. Schofield.

It is believed that after General Schofield retires from the War office, he will be assigned to a command upon the Pacific coast, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. His rank is Brevet Major of the regulars, and he is one of the Councils of that city. Senator Patterson has engaged rooms for himself on G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, where he will remain until the President and his family return to their old home. Mrs. Senator Patterson has accepted an invitation from Secretary and Mrs. Wallis to spend a few days with them before leaving for Tennessee.

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Military and Firemen Arrived.

Several military organizations and fire companies have arrived to take part in the coming inauguration ceremonies. The Albany Burgess Corps numbers about one hundred, with full band. The Republican Invincibles, the latest political organization of Philadelphia, are here in force, and are the guests of the Metropolitan Engine Company, of this city. The Washington Light Infantry, Captain Wm. Ross, of Pittsburg, are also here, and are the guests of Columbia Engine Company, No. 5. The Anacostia Rifles, Captain Wm. Ross, of Pittsburg, are also here, and are the guests of Columbia Engine Company, No. 5. The Anacostia Rifles, Captain Wm. Ross, of Pittsburg, are also here, and are the guests of Columbia Engine Company, No. 5.

Sad Case of Drowning at Youngstown.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, March 4, 1869.

A son of George Jones, aged four years, was drowned this morning while attempting to open the door where the ice was cotton. The body has not yet been recovered.

Dr. Gleason, of Philadelphia, is giving a course of lectures here this week to good houses.

Ohio River at Louisville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 4, 1869.

The Ohio depot for California this morning and telegraph to Big Sandy. The Falls to Wheeling and Kanawha Canals to Kanawha passed up to-day. The Falls Steamboat from Pomeroy to Portsmouth passed down. Several steamers passed up. It is reported that Captain A. N. Garland, formerly a steamboat man, has purchased the Boston Rouse here. Denying such.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Bill to Strengthen Public Credit.

Passed by Both Houses—Resignation of Speaker Colfax—His Farewell Address—Army Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate—Monachesetts Interest Claim Stricken Out, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1869.

SENATE.

At two o'clock this morning the Senate passed the deficiency bill, and adjourned.

A joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments to the Mexican Commissioners for the use of property lost or destroyed by the troops of the United States was reported. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Pending this vote Mr. SHERMAN reported Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit. The yeas and nays were then taken, and resulted—yeas, 33; nays, 6.

Those voting in opposition to Messrs. Sherman, Sprague, Hendricks, Doolittle, Morrill, Norton and Buckalew, and in favor of the report by Messrs. Corbett and Wilson, it was accepted by a vote of 31 to 28.

The following is the bill as agreed to:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to fulfill its contracts with the public creditors, and to afford additional security to the holders of the obligations of the United States, it is hereby declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest known as United States notes, and of the interest upon all obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold coin; and that the United States will maintain, preserve and protect its said coin and bullion, and will use all the means hereby and heretofore provided by law for the redemption of the United States notes and for the payment of the interest on the bonds and obligations of the United States, in such coin or its equivalent, according to the requirements of the acts authorizing the issue of said bonds and obligations respectively, and the acts prescribing the form and denominations thereof, and the amount of said notes and bonds outstanding is hereby limited to the sum of $356,000,000, amounting to nearly $50,000,000 less than the amount of the same outstanding on the 1st day of March, 1869. And after the payment into the Treasury of any gold coin now held in the Treasury for the redemption of certain coupons due November 1, 1865, and remaining unpaid on presentation, the Secretary of the Treasury shall not issue any certificates or other obligations in lieu of such coin.

Mr. SHERMAN moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House did not adopt the amendment of the Senate providing that the gold certificates issued to the Pacific railroads should be receivable in payment of dues to the United States to such railroads as are connected with foreign railroads which receive such certificates in payment of dues to them, provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, refuse to receive such certificates in payment of dues to any railroad company the lawful obligations of which the Secretary of the Treasury may deem it unsafe for the Government of the United States to assume. He said he was opposed to the principle of the amendment, but, according to the understanding of the Senate, the House conferees would not agree to it unless it was adopted. He thought it was better to adopt it than to lose the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the amendment by striking out the proviso in relation to the Secretary of the Treasury withholding payments to the Mexican Commissioners.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he was opposed to the amendment, and to the proviso. The committee unanimously reported against the proviso, and he, himself, looking to the bond the subscription papers and fixed and all of such, understood from Senator Conkling, in a conversation with him, that the House conferees would not agree to it. He was opposed to the proviso, because it was a discretion which ought not to be confided to any officer of the Government. He thought it was better to adopt the amendment of the Senate than to lose the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said a committee of conference could not change the bill, and if the House would not agree to the amendment of the Senate the bill would be lost. The committee unanimously recommended the proviso, and he would not agree to the amendment. He would, however, withdraw it.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to amend the proviso by striking out the words "Secretary of the Treasury may withhold any payments to," and inserting "shall not withhold any payments to the Secretary of War shall consolidate the Mexican Commissioners, that no appointment of Brigadier Generals be made, that the number be reduced to less than eight, and that hereafter rank shall not entitle any officer to precedence or command, except in the line of his regiment, corps or department, and that no officer shall be entitled to additional pay by reason of rank."

At 2:30 the House is still in session, and likely to remain so all night.

THE CAPITAL.

GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

ITS THREE PRINCIPAL TOPICS.

More Cabinet Speculations—Binckley to be Immediately Removed—Grant's Private Secretary—Crowd at the Capitol Last Evening.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1869.

Grant's Inaugural Address.

The inaugural address of President Grant, as was stated last night, will make less than one hour in delivery. It is the three principal topics are reconstruction, finance and foreign affairs. He regards the new suffrage amendment as the last of our reconstruction measures, and will indorse it, and recommend its ratification by the States not yet acting in it, just in the terms that it will be fair to be put into the Constitution, and that its adoption will lead to the lasting peace and prosperity of the country. He is for enforcing the reconstruction laws in their true spirit, and will use the power of the Government to protect all well disposed citizens of the South. His financial policy is very simple. It is to pay the debt as rapidly as we can, in the interests of the Government and upholding our national credit and commercially. He will declare that all our obligations must be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated by law, and that repudiation in any form is a disgrace to which the nation can never afford to submit. He thinks we need no foreign policy, but one founded on justice and fair dealing, and will take high and firm ground on questions of international concern. Those kinds of his views are derived from conversations which he had yesterday between himself and Chief Justice Chase.

The Public Credit.

After an hour and a half debate the Senate agreed to the conference report upon the bill to strengthen the public credit by 33 to 28, to the House concurred with the same thing was agreed to by 125 to 57.

Congressmen Broomall Snubbed.

The House then wasted a great deal of time in hearing a humorous report on summer clothing, from Mr. Broomall, of Pa., and in engrossing bills, relating principally to the pay of officers and contractors, and closing with a proposition to rid from what the House had voted Mr. Colfax, the outgoing Speaker, from $5,000, to $7,500 which Mr. Brooks said was enough to accept. At this point Mr. Dawes informed the House that Richard had very commercial under protest, as Broomall had told him that he would not accept a cent more than $5,000. Mr. Broomall then withdrew his motion, and the House promptly snubbed Broomall by re-electing the man he had just snubbed.

The Cabinet.

There is nothing authentic to be obtained at present in regard to Grant's cabinet, and the rumors are so conflicting that it is impossible to form any opinion. It is probable that Secretary Boutwell will be left in the Treasury. There also think neither the Southern States nor the Pacific slope will have a representative in the cabinet, but that the latter will have a seat. Aside from this, nothing of the parties who have been so industriously advocating this element at once. Dominion of the cabinet will be made up, but when it is ready to send in a portfolio.

The Internal Revenue Department.

A considerable decline of the Internal Revenue Department is heard for resignations to commence to-day, but no one has yet sent in his letter to the President, and it is not likely to do so, will remain on duty for a few days till Delano is confirmed and commissioned. The General says he is greatly pressed for time, and that the appointment of Delano's successor will be made as soon as possible. Mr. Delano is indebted by all leading men who have spoken to him on the subject, for the able manner in which the office has been conducted. Mr. Rollins will also file with the new Secretary of the Treasury a recommendation for Binckley's immediate removal. Binckley's friends are not known that General Grant will see that it is at once carried into effect.

A Poor Show for Jobs.

Up to midnight most of the prowling scalawags who have been around here have travelled the cold shoulder to one or the other of them, and the prospect now is no encouraging to the managers of them that comparatively few can be brought up for action, and it is safe to say that not more than one in ten will be successful. The crowd has been pretty generally swamped through the last night and forenoon of the weather.

Grant's Private Secretary.

President-elect will be at the White House to-morrow morning, and will remain there on the following days, but will not occupy it with his family for some time, not until it has been put in thorough repair. The members of his staff will add him from the city for a short time till he can get his own staff together. The confidential clerk is to be Mr. Lewi Lockey, of Ills., who has been E. B. Washburne's private secretary for two years. He enters upon duty to-morrow, and is the new President's first appointment.

The Capitol Last Night.

The attendance of visitors at the capitol last night is but little greater than on any previous occasion, since the beginning of the war at least, but the crowd was a very fine one, and was almost a solid, and the halls and rotunda have been thronged with thousands of persons who could not get a chance to look upon either the outgoing or incoming President. The scene was exciting for spectators, most of whom are constantly strangers to the capital, and expect Congress with awe if not veneration. The galleries all overlooked are filled with ladies. The Senate has been spending the evening till near midnight on the omnibus appropriation bill. There was a long debate on the proposition to give money for rebuilding an iron bridge across the Potomac at the Falls of Monty. It was finally defeated by two votes. The Senate is pretty certain to sit all night. The House has been pretty tumultuous, and the condition of Pennsylvania presently, and for occupying it. He is fairly equal to the occasion, however, one of the political disturbances was up in the early part of the evening and led to those lusty debates, which was anything but good tempered. The post-office bill was one of the absorbers, and the Democrats and a few Republicans began filibustering, but Bowman's motion to suspend the rules brought them up with a short turn, and headless them would on with a fair prospect of an all night session.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Freight and Passenger Train Collide on the Northern Central Road—Dr. J. S. Buckmaster, of Pittsburgh, Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1869.

An accident occurred on the Northern Central Railway this morning, at about seven o'clock, on the western bank of the Susquehanna, about two miles south of Harrisburg. A freight train collided with the Buffalo Express, bound south. Charles Vaile, of Baltimore, a brakeman, was instantly killed, being crushed between two cars. John James and Wm. E. Tinsmaster, brakemen, were severely injured, the former having his left knee and head crushed, and the latter his right hand. Dr. J. S. Buckmaster, of Pittsburgh, was seriously injured internally.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 3, 1869—P. M.

The grain market is quiet and dull for spring wheat at a lower grade of $1 85, closed firm at $1 87. Corn is dull and lower at $1 10 cash. Oats is dull at 70c. Barley is quiet at $1 10 to $1 20.

Shipping close at prices.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; receipts, 1,000 bales; middling, 27c; low middling, 26c; good ordinary, 25c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; low middling, 25c; good ordinary, 24c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Flour unchanged and inactive. Wheat nominal. Corn dull and nearly nominal. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley nominal. Rye dull and nominal. Canal freights—Flour to New York, 25c; wheat, 25c; corn, 20c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 5,000 bush; oats, 2,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 5,000 bush; oats, 2,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EXIT A. J.

Parting Salute from His Accedency.

Review of His Administration—What he Might have Done—The Constitution Incidentally Referred To—What the Wicked Congressmen have Done—Philosophy of the "Immortal J. N." Indorsed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1869.

To the People of the United States:

The rules of office, by constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders, to be immediately assumed by my successor. In taking leave of you, and consequently of the American people, in all his efforts to administer the government within the pale of the federal constitution, are sincerely invoked. Without addition to gratify, party ends to subserve, or personal quarrels to avenge, at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my earnest desire is to see known by virtue of which acts, originating in the most corrupt motives, have been consummated, it is hereby provided and declared that the term of office of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of War, of the Postmaster General, and of the Attorney General, shall be and shall be construed to be four years from the date when the term for which the present incumbent of each of said offices was appointed shall have expired by limitation of law, or by the action of the President, and that the term of office of each of said officers shall

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

The Legislature of West Virginia yesterday ratified the suffrage amendment by a vote of seventy-two to nineteen in the House and was so in the Senate.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *New Republican* says: "Notwithstanding it have not been mentioned for some time, there is no truth in the report that Forney has "fixed up." Forney will not fix up so long as the waters of the Susquehanna can be tapped to secure it to the watering point." So the supernumeraries still expect to get their pay.

Washington overflows as it has not done since the extensive arrivals were received, and the inaugural ceremonies to-day will be witnessed by a concourse of unprecedented numbers. With nothing to satisfy it, the general curiosity—not to say anxiety—about the Cabinets, increases. It begins to be suspected that in some important respects the scent has been on the wrong track. No one has attempted a solution of the great conundrum. Who is the coming Pennsylvanian? It is expected that the President will nominate his Cabinet to the Senate on Friday.

The City Councils yesterday confirmed and approved the act to create a Water Commission and extend the water facilities of the city. The bill, as amended and approved, in Select, was further amended by Common Council, the first named body concurring in these amendments. The principal change in the bill, as originally printed, is in making the Commission consist of twenty-three members of Councils—one from each ward—to be appointed by the body, instead of a Commission of citizens. The bill will be forwarded at once to the Legislature.

The Cuban insurrection gains strength, new outbreaks being reported. The force at the disposal of the authorities, it is evident, is inadequate to the emergency, the Captain General having called for one hundred and fifty volunteers to take home to Spain the prisoners in his hands. It is clear that the time is at hand, if it has not already come, when it will be unjust to longer refuse to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. They seem able to assert their independence, and the prospect is that it will not be long before we shall be called upon to recognize them to this extent.

Mr. Gladstone is the head of the British Ministry and negotiator on the part of Great Britain of the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims. He desires to have it understood that he feels a special friendliness for the United States, particularly in the matter of these claims, and that he never was other than a friend during our struggle with the rebellion. A passage in the book of Samuel, the commander of the pirate ship Alabama, which gave rise to the controversy, throws some light on the subject, and is being handled to the disadvantage of Mr. Gladstone in England. The passage is as follows, and the Premier himself must writhe under its publication:

> "If cousin Solomon," writes the Piscataqua, "is the author of one of those articles in Scribner's, which, if it is not, I suppose you are friends of prophets enough to claim for your friend, I think I have the right to say that this article is the most damning indictment against the character of the Rebellion that has been published. Cousin Solomon, as Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Rebellion, is charged with the responsibility which all the world knows rested upon him, and the article is a history of the Rebellion from the point of view of the Confederate Government. It begins with the first gun fired on Sumter, and ends with the last gun fired on the Alabama. Between these two points it is a history of the Rebellion. Every important event in the history of the Rebellion is discussed, and the whole is a defence of the Confederate Government. It is a defence of the Confederate Government, and it is a defence of the Confederate Government. It is a defence of the Confederate Government, and it is a defence of the Confederate Government. It is a defence of the Confederate Government, and it

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OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Wednesday Evening, March 3, 1869.

In the local market it is generally conceded that money is working easier. The banks are coming to operating on their possibility can, and that on regular endorsement paper. Private discount houses generally are scarce of discount money—deposits light and checking pretty heavy.

Coal stocks are less active. There is a steady demand for basis shares, which can be sold at all prices. Allegheny Valley bonds are offered at 62 and 63, but transactions in them light.

Columbia Oil stock has been quiet for the past few days. Some small lots are offered, as we learn, at 50@55. West Pennsylvania is firm at 6, with but little of the stock on the market.

United States bonds continue to excite the greatest attention both here and in New York, during the day the fluctuations were not so wide as the two previous days. Further advance in the price of bonds seem to depend upon the final passage of the Sherman bill, which is expected to be accomplished before the next few hours. In New York the feeling many of the bond market—more than seems to be justified by the condition of affairs, and gold and all speculative stocks have been depressed at more than its real value account of the other side of the water, and the rise of 2 to 3 per cent in gold at Boston. Messrs. De Haven & Co., speak of yesterday's market as follows:

[illegible] Gold opened at 132¼ and closed at 132¼. Clearances for the day $20,000,000. Customs receipts $600,000. Sales of Government bonds $2,000,000. Sterling bankers' bills 109½@109¾. Commercial bills 108½@108¾. Paris bankers' francs 5.17½@5.16¼. Antwerp 5.17½@5.16¼. Swiss 5.17½@5.16¼. Prussian thalers 72½@72¾. Five-twenties 1862 coupons 113½@113¾. Do. 1864 do. 111½@111¾. Do. 1865 do. 111½@111¾. Do. 1865 new 111½@111¾. Ten-forties coupons 109½@109¾. Seven-thirties first series 106½@106¾. Do. second series 106½@106¾. Do. third series 106½@106¾. Compound interest notes, June 1865, 107½@107¾. Do. August 1865, 106½@106¾. Do. October 1865, 106½@106¾. Do. December 1865, 106½@106¾. Do. May 1866, 106½@106¾. Do. July 1866, 106½@106¾. Do. August 1866, 106½@106¾. Do. October 1866, 106½@106¾. Do. December 1866, 106½@106¾. Do. May 1867, 106½@106¾. Do. July 1867, 106½@106¾. Do. August 1867, 106½@106¾. Do. October 1867, 106½@106¾. Do. December 1867, 106½@106¾. Do. May 1868, 106½@106¾. Do. July 1868, 106½@106¾. Do. August 1868, 106½@106¾. Do. October 1868, 106½@106¾. Do. December 1868, 106½@106¾. Certificates of indebtedness 99½@99¾. Certificates of indebtedness 1868 99½@99¾. Certificates of indebtedness 1867 99½@99¾. Gold certificates 132¼@132¾. Silver certificates 130@131. Gold opened at 132¼ and closed at 132¼. Clearances for the day $20,000,000. Customs receipts $600,000. Sales of Government bonds $2,000,000. Sterling bankers' bills 109½@109¾. Commercial bills 108½@108¾. Paris bankers' francs 5.17½@5.16¼. Antwerp 5.17½@5.16¼. Swiss 5.17½@5.16¼. Prussian thalers 72½@72¾. Five-twenties 1862 coupons 113½@113¾. Do. 1864 do. 111½@111¾. Do. 1865 do. 111½@111¾. Do. 1865 new 111½@111¾. Ten-forties coupons 109½@109¾. Seven-thirties first series 106½@106¾. Do. second series 106½@106¾. Do. third series 106½@106¾. Compound interest notes, June 1865, 107½@107¾. Do. August 1865, 106½@106¾. Do. October 1865, 106½@106¾. Do. December 1865, 106½@106¾. Do. May 1866, 106½@106¾. Do. July 1866, 106½@106¾. Do. August 1866, 106½@106¾. Do. October 1866, 106½@106¾. Do. December 1866, 106½@106¾. Do. May 1867, 106½@106¾. Do. July 1867, 106½@106¾. Do. August 1867, 106½@106¾. Do. October 1867, 106½@106¾. Do. December 1867, 106½@106¾. Do. May 1868, 106½@106¾. Do. July 1868, 106½@106¾. Do. August 1868, 106½@106¾. Do. October 1868, 106½@106¾. Do. December 1868, 106½@106¾. Certificates of indebtedness 99½@99¾. Certificates of indebtedness 1868 99½@99¾. Certificates of indebtedness 1867 99½@99¾. Gold certificates 132¼@132¾. Silver certificates 130@131.

[illegible]

The Daily Commercial.

Continued from First Page

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Protest from King George.

ATHENS, March 3.—A document has appeared, signed by the King George of Hellenes, protesting against the cession of his property by the Prussian government.

Cattle Aroused.

MADRID, March 3.—Seven leaders of the Carlist movement have been arrested in Aragon. A quantity of arms and ammunition, which have been concealed by them, was discovered and seized, and important papers and correspondence also fell into the hands of the government.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 3, Evening.—Consols, 93¾ for money and 93¾ for account. American securities quiet; 5-20s, 70¾; Illinois, 87¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, March 3, Evening.—Sugar No. 12 afloat and to arrive, 28s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Petroleum quiet; refined, 1s. 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum, spot, 57 francs.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—Bonds 86¾.

London Stock Market.

LONDON, March 3.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and 93¾ for account. American securities quiet; Illinois, 87¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28; Erie, 39¾; Illinois Central, 93¾; Pennsylvania Central, 57¾.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, March 3.—Sugar No. 12 afloat and to arrive, 28s. 6d. Tallow on spot, 46s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum, spot, 57 francs.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—Bonds 86¾.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for February.

Decrease Nearly Eleven Millions.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The public debt statement issued this afternoon is as follows:

Debt bearing coin interest	$
Debt bearing currency interest	
Debt on which interest has ceased	
Debt bearing no interest	
Total debt	
Cash in Treasury	
Debt less cash in Treasury	
Decrease since last month	$

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during February to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted in round numbers to the following:

For the civil service	$
For pensions	
For Indians	
For the War Department	
For the Navy Department	
For interest on the public debt	
Total	$

HAVANA.

Gen. Dulce Relieved—American Schooner Fired Into—Arrival of Cotton—Specie Sent to the United States, &c., &c.

HAVANA, March 3.—The Spanish man-of-war Calvo arrived to-day from Spain, with 1,000 fresh troops. Orders have been issued for the release of John M. Clapp, Consular clerk in the American consul general's office. Mr. Clapp has been in prison for nearly a month, and not for any political affair, but on account of some trouble with a coachman.

The steamer Roger B. Hoxie, which was detained here for having on board a quantity of arms, after that part was cleared by Dulce's government, has finally received permission for the evacuation of the American consulate.

An insurgent General has been captured and taken to Santa Clara. He is now in confinement in the city.

Reports of the capture of a ship in Gonaives are confirmed. Eight men were killed and a small portion saved. Cotton continues the creation of large increase for exportation.

A steamer recently arrived at Santiago with a cargo of Chollo, but the time to close provisions of trade lasting.

Troops are barricading and fortifying the town of Santa Espiritu.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is asserted with great positiveness by the friends of E. M. Stanton that he has received an intimation from Gen. Grant that he will be tendered the position of Minister to Great Britain.

Tuesday afternoon the Illinois Senate passed Mr. Palmer's contention railroad bill. As to railroad men make no objection to it, the passage by the House also is a certainty.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention met at Lansing yesterday and nominated C. D. Hughes, of Marshall, for Justice of the Supreme Court. After the first informal ballot Mr. Hughes's nomination was made unanimous.

The bill to abolish transient duties on railroads and canals passing through New Jersey was yesterday passed by the State Senate unanimously. Its prompt passage is expected in the House.

On Friday the four Chesapeake pirates, William Wilson, William Wells, Frank Rounds and George Bailey, are to be hanged at Pittsburg, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Previous to which they are to suffer death with the murder, in March of last year, of the captain and mate of an oyster schooner in the Chesapeake.

A sensation was caused in Springfield, Ill., yesterday morning by Representative Manson announcing in the House that he had been offered $10,000 by Democratic members to accept a position resigning from Pendleton.

The Democrats carried the election at Rock Island Tuesday. The Republicans were successful at Joliet.

The Wisconsin Legislature yesterday ratified the suffrage amendment.

The Wisconsin Senate indefinitely postponed the bill proposing to submit to the people the question of extending suffrage to females.

Col. John Van Horn, an ex-Alderman of Chicago, was arrested Tuesday night, for shooting at his two daughters, one of whom he killed instantly. He was held in $5,000 bonds to keep the peace.

President Grant has given a New York lieutenant-colonelcy the appointment of paymaster of the army, in place of one of the colonelcies of artillery, which were cut off on new promotion.

The fish-curing establishment of L. Wilson, in Brooklyn, was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000; insurance $10,000.

CITY COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting—The Water Commission Bill Passed Finally by both Branches—The Gubernatorial Controversy—The Road Districts Abandoned—The Water Bill Passed—The Renewal of the Horse Railway Contracts Postponed—Miscellaneous Business.

An adjourned meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held in their respective Chambers, on Wednesday evening, March 3, 1869.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MARKEY, - - - - President.

E. [illegible], - - - - Clerk.

Council came to order at eight o'clock, and the CLERK called the roll, when the following members answering to their names:

Messrs. Allen, Bailey, Bell, Bingham, Bowman, Brown, Caldwell, Campbell, Carson, Cassidy, Cochran, Cook, Dilworth, Dravo, Ecker, Fleming, Fulton, Gallaher, Hartman, Kane, Kirk, Kretschmar, Lawrence, Lippincott, Markey, McMillen, Osmer, Pearce, Pentland, Shipton, Thomas, Wallace, Weaver, Wood—30.

On the motion to commence was lost.

A motion was then made that Select Council adjourn to their former meeting, which was carried by a vote of 17 yeas to 10 nays.

Common Council had adjourned before this action was reported.

A motion to reconsider was lost.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

Mr. HAFFERTY presented a remonstrance against the withdrawing of Wunder avenue.

Referred to the Street Committee.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT submitted a report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of $15 for the grading of Duquesne avenue.

The question before the house was the report of A. R. Hamer, for repair, &c.

Mr. HAFFERTY moved pending for the payment of the bill was adopted.

The communication of A. R. Hamer, referred to the report of the Committee, was referred to the Finance Committee, with power, to act.

Mr. BAILEY moved that the Comptroller be instructed to draw his warrant in favor of Common Council, covering the publication of the ordinance in the Pittsburgh Gazette, Chronicle and Commercial, Advertiser, and Dispatch, and the Evening Chronicle, Telegraph and Post, for the current year, &c.

A GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION.

The resolution adopted by the Common Council instructing the Committee on Ordinances to draw up an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to draw his warrant in favor of the Commissioners found in Common Council, was reported. It was adopted, and the opposition against the passage was withdrawn.

A motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. HAFFERTY moved to take up the bill for the sale.

Mr. GAZZAM called the yeas and nays on the question to lay on the table, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Coffin, Kane, Quinn and Hafferty—5.

Nays—Messrs. Bingham, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gazzam, Gilmore, Gormley, Hall, Hartman, Kane, Kirk, Lippincott, Lowry, Markey, McMillen, Osmer, Pearce, Pentland, Robinson, Schmidt, Shipton, Thomas, Wallace, Weaver, Wood, Wunder and Speer—24.

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